The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
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3 "	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
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All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office No. 743 Washingtpn Street. may24.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. ☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

R. ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
MILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
April 5, '71-1y.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
M'CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Meh15-tf

ROBT. KING, Merchant Tailor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

LEWISTOWN BOILER WORKS. GEORGE PAWLING & CO., Manufacturers of Locomotive and Stationary Boilers, Tanks, Pipes, Filling-Barrows for Furnaces, and Sheet Iron Work of every description. Works on Logan street, Lewistown, Pa. All orders promptly attended to. Repairing done at short notice. [Apr 5,'71,1y.

A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

The Muses' Power.

[Written for the JOURNAL.]

A Song.

BY GIPSY WILDE.

I.

Don't wear your faces so long, my boys,
Don't look down over your noses,
You may wade thro' a thicket of thorns, my boys,
But you'll surely come to the roses.
Don't delve forever among the clods,
Nor linger at wooden bars—
Upturn your brows to the radiant sheen,
Sent down from the world of stars.

II.

Get out of the clouds, the mist, and the gloom,
The dark, the venom, the slime;
Come into the open, broad highway,
And breathe the blest sunshine.
Stir not ever the dust of the past
From under the dead brown leaves;
See before you a world-wide plain,
Dotted with golden sheaves.

III.

Off with the packs on your shoulders, boys,
They will surely drag you down;
Hope to wear on your youthful brow,
The victor's starry crown.
Don't think the world so bad a place,
Because your wisdom failed ye,
You'll find that wounded vanity
Is most of what has ailed ye.

IV.

Don't think mankind a race of knaves,
Though you were knaved by one;
A pure and honest man, is not
A new thing 'neath the sun.
Don't lose all faith in woman kind—
Tho' you were badly taken—
There's a loving heart somewhere for you,
That waits your touch to waken.

V.

Be sure you'll find the human cup
Not always filled with honey,
But a jolly heart, and a merry soul,
Are worth a mint of money.
Then off with your colored glasses, boys,
And don't look over your noses;
Beyond the thicket of thorns, my boys,
You'll find a valley of roses.

It is Not Your Business Why.

Would you like to know the secrets
Of your neighbor's house and life?
How he lives or how he dosen't,
And just how he treats his wife?
How he spends his time of leisure,
Whether sorrowful or gay,
And where he goes for pleasure,
To the concert or the play?
If you wish it I will tell you—
Let me whisper to you sly—
If your neighbor is but civil,
It is none of your business why.

In short, instead of prying
Into other men's affairs;
If you do your own but justice,
You will have no time for theirs,
Be attentive to such matters
As concern yourself alone,
And whatever fortune flatters
Let your business be your own,
One word by way of finish—
Let me whisper to you sly—
If you wish to be respected,
You must cease to be a pry.

The Story-Teller.

How Gussie Sinned.

"So you've made up your mind to be Mrs. Rembrandt, Gussie?"

Aunt Rachel went placidly on with her knitting, and never noticed the red banner of blushes that suddenly threw their shade on her niece's pretty, saucy face.

"Because, if you haven't, my dear, I'd strongly recommend you to look a little further; as far as Ashdale, for instance.—Harry Livingston is a splendid fellow, Gussie—worth a hundred Karl Rembrandts."

"You are always so opposed to foreigners, auntie. I'm sure Mr. Rembrandt is a perfect gentleman."

Gussie took up her favored suitor's cause with an indignant enthusiasm that would have made him think her more charming than ever.

"Perhaps, so far as the usages of society are concerned; but not according to *my* old-fashioned ideas"

A contemptuous little sneer curled Gussie's pretty red lips. "As if Aunt Rachel had any idea of what gentility was!" she thought to herself.

Aunt Rachel, all unconscious of her niece's silent criticisms, ceased her knitting, and looked out of the window, far away over the brown November fields, to the large white house on the hilltop, with its bright green shutters, where her favorite, young Harry Livingston, lived, with neither wife, mother or sister.

"You haven't compromised yourself, Gussie, have you?"

"It might as well have been, for I am pretty certain I shall marry him."

Aunt Rachel sighed, then took up her knitting again.

"Of course you are old enough, and ought to be far-seeing enough to choose your own husband; but I tell you, Gussie, think twice before you marry a man whom no one has known longer than this summer, when there, over the fields, waits a home and a man who would lay down his life for you."

"I am not afraid to trust Mr. Rembrandt. He is far superior to the other; and, Aunt Rachel, you take no surer course to make me thoroughly hate the man I now am only indifferent to, than by continually singing his praises."

"He deserves all I can say, and more. I only wish you could see as I see, Gussie; as all the neighbors, and even Mr. Livingston, see."

A hot, angry red shot up into the girl's face.

"Of course Mr. Livingston is jealous; the neighbors are dying for their own daughters to get married off, and are envious that I, a summer visitor, should carry off the one prize. Besides, I care not what *any* one says, if I myself am satisfied."

"But, *are* you satisfied? Ah, Gussie, child, how can I send you home to your father with the news that this strolling German stranger has won his daughter's affections!"

"Strolling German stranger! Aunt Rachel, what do you mean?"

Gussie Averill arose from her seat by the warm, sunny window, and confronted the lady with flashing eyes and lowering, defiant brow.

"We will not talk on the subject further, my dear. You are getting angry with your old Auntie; this handsome stranger has crept in already between us, and I pray he will not alienate you from *all* your friends. Come, Gussie, I want you to run to the village for more yarn.—Will you?"

So completely had the old lady changed the conversation, that Gussie was mollified in spite of herself.

"Of course I'll go; and you'll forgive me?"

Very pretty Gussie Averill was, in her stylish suit of brown satcen cloth, trimmed with its full plaitings, and ornamented with a voluminous sash. The little round hat trimmed with the long, curling, brown ostrich feather, brought out all the rich tints of her brunette complexion, and enhanced the saucy brightness of her brown eyes.

Karl Rembrandt, as he stood at the door of the post-office, and lifted his hat so gracefully as she passed, thought how exceedingly fair she was, and a smile of gratified triumph crept under his heavy moustache as he noted the rich color on her cheek when he saluted her.

He made no secret of his admiration for her, and openly awaited her return past the office, knowing there was no other way for her to go.

It was not long before she came back, and then he walked on beside her; his low, devoted voice causing quick heart-beats.

"You knew I was going to leave Ashton in the morning?"

He caught a rapid glance of her suddenly startled eyes as they met his a moment.

"But you will return?"

"Oh, no. At least I think not. I have been idling ever since August, and now it's not more than a month from Christmas. I have to regret but one thing in going."

He lowered his voice, and Gussie wondered if he heard the rapid pulsations of her heart.

"And that is, leaving you, Gussie Averill. You surely know how dear you are to me? You must have seen how I love you? Gussie, do I love you in vain? or have I read aright that eloquent face?—Tell me?"

They were without the outskirts of the village, with not a single soul in sight, and the handsome, impulsive German lover had lifted her blushing face to his, and deliberately kissed her lips.

I need no verbal answer when those eyes meet mine. Gussie, I *know* you love me, and knowing that, I am going to ask you to marry me, and go back to New York to-morrow with me."

She uttered a little cry; it was so sudden, so—strange.

"Do I terrify you with my precipitateness, my timid birdling? Think of it; think of how we love each other. Remember that I am not a poor man, to see you struggle along as best you may, but that I am able to give you all the good things of this world. We will go to the parish rector and be married; you can return to your aunt's, I to my hotel, and no one be the wiser. To-morrow I will take you to your father, and the next day we will start on our wedding tour to my beloved Germany, where we will be so happy, my Gussie!"

His fervid tones, his mesmeric eyes, had a strange, not uncomfortable influence over the girl; and she began to wonder if she had not better consent. She loved him, and what matter was it if she was his wife sooner than she had anticipated.

And Rembrandt took her hesitancy for a half consent, as it indeed was.

"My darling will come with me? We still have the time; let us return, and go to the rector's."

Gussie knew her whole heart was filled with a strange tremor of mingled terror and love; a sensation that fascinated her, so new, so curious it was. And with this odd feeling, this soft, winning voice in her ears, and Karl Rembrandt's dark eyes looking into her own, Gussie Averill went deliberately on to her fate. At the silent hour of the gloaming, she and her husband parted at Aunt Rachel's gate.

And when she handed the old lady the tiny parcel, she said:

"This cool, frosty afternoon's walk has done you good, Gussie Averill. Your cheeks are like blush roses, and your eyes like stars!"

The tea-things were all removed from the warm, bright dining-room, and Aunt Rachel came in from the kitchen, with her big white apron tied about her portly figure, to hand Gussie a letter.

"It came in one to me from your father. He tells you, I suppose—at least, he does me—that he wants you to return to-morrow. There has been a serious burglary at the house; all the silver and your poor mother's diamonds. I suppose he wants you to see to replacing them, or else attend to the house while he goes after the thief."

Gussie tore the letter open, and listlessly read it through; then leaned her head against the old-fashioned chimney-corner.

"I have only one parting favor to ask, Gussie. Will you grant it?"

She nodded yes, for somehow, she felt an unspeakable weariness of spirit, not the sensation a loving bride should experience.

"I took the liberty of inviting Harry Livingston over to spend the evening.—You don't care—you'll see him?"

Why should she care—she, Mrs. Karl Rembrandt? and an amused little smile played over her lips. Would she see him? Of course! There was a malicious pleasure in knowing he never could win her now.

So, an hour later, he came, with his joyous, manly presence, that somehow never struck Gussie so forcibly as that night.

Suddenly a rapid knocking disturbed the little group, and Gussie's father came in.

He was pale, and a little out of breath, and took the chair Harry offered him.

"We've tracked him to Ashton, Rachel, and the police have him now."

"The burglar? I am glad. Who is he?"

Aunt Rachel asked the question, little thinking what the answer would be.

"I don't know. His last *alias* is Rembrandt, Karl Rem——"

A loud scream from Gussie, and then she fainted in her father's arms.

It was when the earliest spring flowers were blooming that Gussie awoke from the illness that dragged her down to the River's brink; and then she learned all the story. How her husband—she shivered when Harry Livingston's kindly voice spoke it—had boasted he had married the daughter of the man he had robbed; how, when arrested, he had deliberately shot himself rather than be a prisoner. How that Mr. Averill and Aunt Rachel loved her as ever, and how he, Harry, loved her *more* than ever, and wanted to take her to Ashdale, to be his bride. And in after years, when Gussie Livingston counted three daughters of her own she used to warn them against the sin that well-nigh wrecked her whole life.

Famine and Plenty--Fifteen Years Ago and Now.

We are indebted to the publishers of the *American Working People* for the finely executed engraving, and description of same, which appears in the JOURNAL of to-day. This popular and widely circulated periodical is issued monthly, on fine book paper and clear type, and contains some eighty columns of reading matter, specially prepared for workingmen and their families. It is the ablest tariff paper published in the United States, and every workingman should have it. Send $1,50 to the IRON WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa., and you will not regret the investment.

The accompanying sketches are Mississippi river scenes. That on the left was lived and suffered fifteen years ago. The banker, the merchant, the storekeeper, the mechanic, the farmer felt in the morning when he arose, at noon when he stopped to dine, at night when he retired to rest, with ten-fold the severity which this truthful scene can convey to the mind, the misery of the idleness here portrayed, the wants and the helplessness to meet them which stand out on the picture.

We do not need to unveil musty volumes from antiquarian libraries to find out these things. The men of to-day remember them. The bankers, the merchants, whose shattered and scattered fortunes crumbled and fled like quicksilver from their helpless grasp during those dark, idle, hopeless days, remember them and tremble when they recall them. The storekeeper, whose well-filled shelves, and the farmer, whose cultivated fields are now silently drinking in their winter's last gift of snow, remember them, when they each wondered why the one could not buy, and the other could not sell. It is a well established fact, known to themselves, that during this free trade epoch, corn was burned as fuel on steamboats and railroads, because it would not bring ten cents a bushel in the market. Thousands of bushels of it was burned; thousands of bushels of it rotted because none could be found who had money to pay for it.

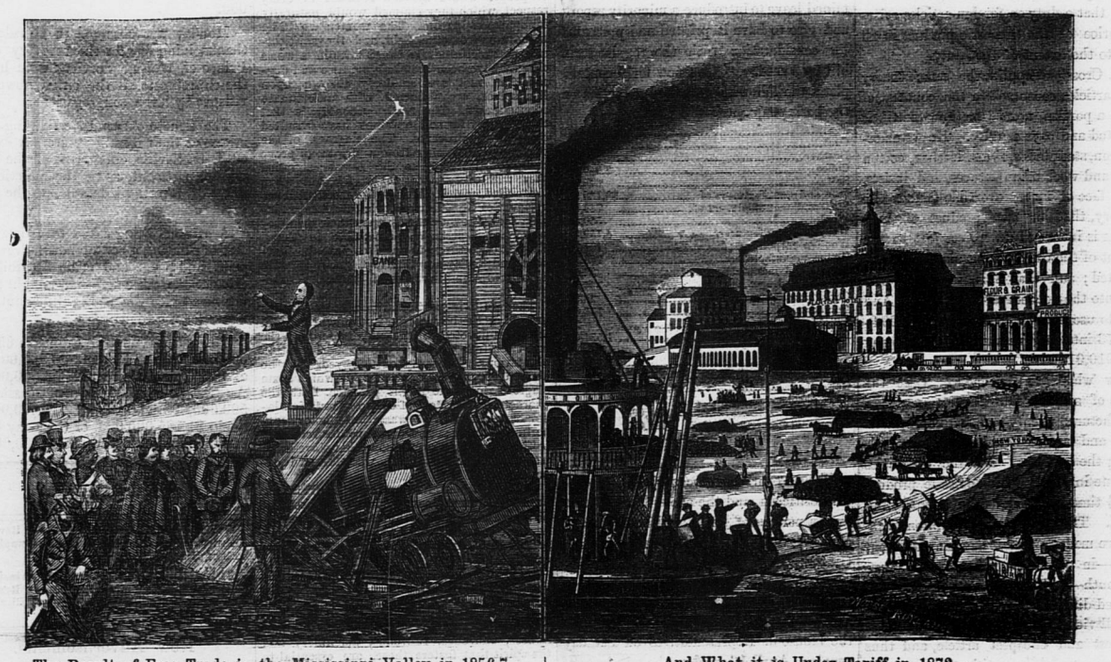
Wheat sold for thirty-five cents, a fact easily established by reference to the St. Louis papers of that day. And yet it smouldered and rotted by heaps in great, idle elevators and warehouses, while poor people, idle, hungry and dejected, wandered about, vainly looking for work, counting how many days longer their limited supply of corn meal and pork would last.

Farmers during those days looked over their corn fields and wheat fields, and wondered why God sent them such golden crops to remain unused, unsold, to rot in the sunlight of heaven, which had nurtured it for man's use.

Heaven's bounteous rains and cheery sunlight were to them curses, for what were golden crops to them or theirs, when they could not sell them.

They saw towns and cities filled with cheap foreign goods, which a low tariff permitted to be imported, but what were these when they could not buy them; what were good crops or cheapness when the sheriff had agreed to postpone for thirty days longer the execution of a writ for taxes which these heaven-blest, man-cursed farmers strove in vain to pay by offering their crops for money—only enough to keep their land to themselves.

The bankers suffered. Their vaults vomited forth their last dollar. Money flew to the sea-board cities, thence across the ocean and bought iron, glass, steel, machinery, tools, and a thousand articles we could make ourselves. One by one our furnaces and mills and workshops closed, and the workers in them, cast out of work and without money to get away, stood idly about in the midst of free trade idleness and helpless poverty. The farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, drew out his last dollar for bread and never put it back.



The Result of Free Trade in the Mississippi Valley in 1856-7.

The paper currency issued on the basis of the earning and saving capabilities of the nation, depreciated when men could neither earn, nor buy, nor sell. The United States was transformed during these years into a vast prison house, and men were helpless as prisoners to help themselves. The taunting sights of the plenty about them only exasperated their feelings of degradation. People would not produce crops because they could not find men able to buy. They lived on what they raised, and exchanged a little for merchandise they must have. The banks had not a dollar to redeem their worthless paper, and one after another suspended in rapid succession.

Read the history of those days and complete the picture for yourself.

It is here presented by the pencil of the artist. The bank and the scene of financial and commercial activity is abandoned. Idle steamboats rot at the levee. They once carried the products of the tens of thousands of the farmers of the West to consumers, and brought back implements of husbandry and subsistence, and clothing in return; but they are idle now. People have no money. The elevator is in ruins. In the foreground is a protectionist, standing like a prophet on the ruins about him, addressing a motley crowd of

And What it is Under Tariff in 1872.

negroes and white men; some well dressed, some in rags—all idle.

He tells them of the cause of their idleness. He stands out in the silence and the idleness and the desolation of the once busy mart, and appeals to them to recall the source of their former prosperity and return to them. And even as he speaks, the coming storm and the lightning flash, like the baring of the visible arm of Omnipotence himself, leaps from the gathering clouds and pointing downward on the scene of desolation below, quivers for an instant in the darkened heavens.

The storm and lightning flash speaks through the mouth of this prophet sent of Providence, and warns the people against continuing longer in their insane course.

A farmer who has sold his load of corn at ten cents a bushel, seeks some temporary consolation in a quart of ten cent whisky—about the only use and best use to which corn in those days could be put. But let us seek the other, brighter side of the picture.

Speeches, and writing, and appealing to history and common sense, were in vain.

Men clung to their free trade delusions until, as a nation, we were well nigh bankrupt. They refused to be convinced that free trade coule injure them. It was not until the year 1861 that we escaped from this desert. A protective tariff was declared, and protective duties imposed, and witness the result. Men may argue and theorize as they like, but we ask them which of the above scenes were true in 1856. Were they then getting $1 40 per bushel for their wheat and 45 cents for their corn? Were they then cultivating three hundred acres of land? Are they now passing sleepless nights through fear of losing their farm? Are they living now on flapjacks and corn coffee twenty-one times a week? Look and be convinced. Open your eyes, farmers, merchants, bankers of America, you who hug the delusive phantom of free trade to your bosoms, like the Grecian youth who held the stolen fox beneath his cloak through shame. It too has eaten out the nation's vitals thrice in its history, and will again if we do not cast it from us.

In the picture before us we see the legitimate fruits of protection. There, piled up awaiting shipment, on the busy levee, are the produce of a half dozen different States, brought thither by the steamboats at the levee, one of which is just preparing to start back for another load. Busy men are loading it with the products of mills, and workshops, and factories—iron goods, clothes and whatever the farmers use. There are piles of iron awaiting shipment to be built into a new railroad which will open up a thousand miles of new, rich, cheap, fertile territory, for our industrious and enterprising young farmers. They will seek these new lands, stake out their farms, plant their seed, and soon send fresh crops of corn and wheat and rye and oats to the markets. Corn not at ten cents per bushel but fifty; wheat not at thirty-five cents, but four times thirty-five. They have plenty and earn plenty and live happily. Here is exchange. The products of the mill and shop and loom are exchanged for the products of the farm. Here is commercial activity. This is real.

The farmer knows he can sell all he raises at a good price. Merchants no longer grow desperate over protested and dishonored paper. Bankers no longer grow pale and sick at the sight of empty vaults and clamorous creditors. Workingmen no longer hang idly around hoping for work, but all—ALL are busy with hand and brain, working—saving—enjoying—growing better and wiser under the industry and activity of our commercial system.

Churches and school houses, public improvements, railroads, all are the fruits of protection. Workingmen, farmers, merchants, bankers, are not these facts? Does not evening often slip over you as it has just slipped in upon us as we write these words, without scarce knowing how the busy hours, with flying feet, chased past so quickly and lightly? Are not pleasant homes awaiting you at evening time, where all earth's enjoyments are yours in abundance?

And yet—and yet—men continue to believe we ought to have no protection. They still say, why pay five cents for a pound of iron when England will sell it to us for four. Farmers of the west, when you had English iron not at four cents but at two and a half cents a pound, how many two cents and a half did you earn? As many as now? You know that last year you earned ten dollars for one you earned in 1856, and why? Because America eats ninety-eight per cent. of all the products you raise. If you throw the workingmen of America into idleness who will buy your ninety-eight per cent. of products? Certainly not England, for she takes only two per cent. of them.

Workingmen of America, if you are plunged into free trade, you will suffer first, suffer most, suffer longest, and the prosperity above presented will fade away, and desolation worse than that pictured will descend over the land. Rise, RISE and unite for protection.

Reading for the Million.

A Bootblack Adventure.

The Milwaukee *News* says: During a slight lull in business here yesterday two little bootblacks, one white and one black, were standing at the corner of Second and Francis streets, doing nothing, when the white bootblack agreed to black the black bootblack's boots. The black bootblack was of course willing to have his boots blacked by his fellow bootblack who had agreed to black the black bootblack's boots went to work. When the bootblack had blacked one of the black bootblack's boots till it shone in a manner that would make any bootblack proud, this bootblack who had agreed to black the black bootblack's boots refused to black the other boot of the black bootblack until the black bootblack, who had consented to have the white bootblack black his boots, should add five cents to the amount the white bootblack had made blacking other men's boots. This the bootblack whose boot had been blacked refused to do, saying it was good enough for a black bootblack to have one boot blacked, and he didn't care whether the boot that the bootblack hadn't blacked was blacked or not. This made the bootblack who had blacked the black bootblack's boot angry as a bootblack often gets, and he vented his black wrath by spitting upon the blacked boot of the black bootblack. This roused the latent passions of the black bootblack, and he proceeded to boot the white bootblack with the boot which the white bootblack had blacked. A fight then ensued, in which the white bootblack who had refused to black the unblacked boot of the black bootblack blacked the black bootblack's visionary organ, and in which the black bootblack wore all the blacking off his blacked boot in booting the white bootblack. The fraternity of bootblacks afterward convened, and denounced the action of the white and black bootblacks as one of the blackest in the pages of bootblack history.

[For the JOURNAL.]

Graded Schools--No. I.

It is not to be supposed that we need advocate graded schools at this period of time, when they are to be found in successful operation in every town and village where children can be brought together in sufficient numbers for two or more teachers; and there is a proper understanding and appreciation of the advantages of such schools, over the graded. I would advocate them, not because teachers can be employed at a lower salary to teach the lower grade or primary schools, but simply on account of the superior advantages arising from what may be termed a proper division of labor. No plan or system of graded schools can be laid down, but what may be subject to such changes as will fit it for the particular locality for which it is intended. In our borough schools we have the following grades and divisions, viz: Primary, three divisions; Intermediate, two divisions; Grammar, two divisions; and High school. Such has been the arrangement for the past two years, and it has worked well, but it is believed that by greater accommodations, the above grading may be materially improved. In the management of schools, as in anything else, a great deal must be learned, that can be learned only by experience.

In taking up the grades seriatim, our remarks in this paper will be limited to the Primary schools. It is in them that the foundation for an education is laid. The pupil's future course and success, his liking or disliking for school depends in a great measure on his primary course. The child comes to the primary teacher as raw material to be moulded for his future course, either successfully or unsuccessfully. The teaching should be such as will awaken an ambition in the child to learn what he does not know; and what is taught, should be so taught, that he will not need to unlearn it in his future course. Whatever the course assigned to the primary school, it should be, and every live and sufficiently qualified teacher will supplement it with appropriate oral instructions and object lessons.

The necessary qualifications of the primary teacher are well set forth by an article in a recent number of the Illinois *Teacher*:

I. *A clear comprehension of the subject to be taught.* It is a common saying that what is not possessed can not be given away. In instruction it might read, "One must know a thing before he can teach it." The knowledge of the primary teacher should be most thoroughly possessed, more so than that of any other. With older pupils there is already existing a fund of knowledge, a previous discipline, which both they and the teacher can use in gaining new ideas. They are, to a considerable extent, self-reliant, so that the office of their teacher is in a great part directory, to give a hint here or a suggestion there which shall indicate the way before them and partially remove the obstacles in it.

II. *The ability to adapt to the comprehension of children that knowledge to be imparted.*

In respect to instruction, teachers often fail to simplify their thought and their language to the comprehension of children. Receiving their ideas from the mature minds of authors and educational writers, they transmit them unmodified to the immature minds of the children. If the mature thought were adapted to the forms of clear and simple language, if it were illustrated by facts which come within the experiences of the children, at least some of the dullness of the pupil and weariness of the teacher would be relieved, by greater life to the one and pleasure to the other.

III. *Special preparation for each exercise before the time of its occurrence.*

There is a common feeling that elementary instruction is so simple that no previous thought is necessary to the imparting of it to the little ones. After many repetitions, it doubtless is simple to the mature mind of the teacher. But does not every one remember the great labor on his own part in mastering some of those very things which now seem so simple, and which only the lapse of time enabled him to call thoroughly his own? There must be a plan, a definite arrangement of the steps to be taken in their natural order. This plan will not be precisely the same with successive classes. The difference in abilities of the pupils and the natural improvements in the methods of a live teacher forbid it. The time required may be short, but some time should be taken to consider the plan of operations of each day before its work commences. It is said that Thomas Arnold always reviewed the lessons of the day, beforehand, giving as a reason that he did not want his pupils to drink from stagnant pools.

Speed of the Earth's Rotation.

The farther we are from the poles the swifter the rotation of our world on its own axis. At St. Petersburg, in 60 deg. latitude, the speed of rotation is nine miles a minute. At Paris, eleven miles and a half. On the equatorial line, the rapidity of its motion is not far from eighteen miles a minute—which is 528 yards each second. Its whirl on its axis, therefore, is equal to the flight of a cannon-ball of twenty-six pounds forced from a gun by thirteen pounds of powder. Such swiftness of a mass of matter of the density of this earth, eight thousand miles in diameter, through celestial space, makes one giddy to think of it.

As the earth sways either side of the exact line of its orbit in running round the sun, like a balloon in the air, it has never, since launched into space, gone over the same track twice. In its oscillation it passes each side of the prescribed roadway, crossing to and fro, but never swaying so far from it as not to be brought by an attractive force somewhere in the immensity of stellar space, which keeps unrecorded millions of worlds, far superior to this in magnitude, brilliancy, and overwhelming grandeur, in paths in which they are destined to move till the heavens shall be burned as a scroll.

Matter cannot be annihilated. This proposition is admittted to be true in philosophy. But how originated? That is a question.

PETER CARTWRIGHT, the Reverend pioneer Methodist, used to be annoyed by a noisy but not over pious sister, who would go off on a high key every opportunity she got. At an animated class meeting one day the surcharged sister broke out with: "If I had one more feather in the wing of my faith I could fly away and be with the Saviour." "Stick in the feather, O Lord! and let her go," fervently responded Brother Cartwright.

"THAT'S my impression," as our Paul said when he kissed his sweetheart.

"Treating."

If there is anything more absurd than this habit, we are unable to put our finger upon it.

Men do not always "treat" one another to car tickets, because they happen to meet on the same seat. We never saw a man on encountering an acquaintance, take out his pocket book and say, "Ah, George! delighted to see you! Do take a few postage stamps. It's my treat!"

Do men have a mania for paying for each others board bills? And is drinking together more social than eating together or sleeping together?"

A traveler may go all over the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa, without seeing any man except a Yankee offer to "treat," and Frenchmen are quite social enough; but when they go into a cafe to sip their wine, or branded coffee together, each man pays for his own. When two Germans, long separated meet, they will be very apt to embrace, and turn into an adjoining beer saloon, sit down, drink lager, eat pretzels and talk; but when they part again each man settles his own score independently. So in Italy. The Italians are proverbially merry and generous, but each man pays for his own, maccaroni and cigars. They never go into each other's pocket book in the sacred name of friendship. They would as soon think of transferring to each other their washer-woman's bill.

The preposterous fashion of "treating" is responsible for the terrible drunkenness in America.

There would be as little need of temperance societies and little work for the Good Templars as there is in Germany, France and Italy if this pernicious and insidious habit was abolished. It is, take it all in all, the most ridiculous, the most unreasonable, and most pestilent custom that ever laid its hands on civilized human beings.

Childish Piety.

Child piety is no novelty. The state of ideas and feelings which repressed it was but a temporary eclipse that passed before the church. Christians generally have believed that when Christ spoke of "little ones that believe in me," and when he said "of such is the kingdom of heaven," he taught that in some respects the child is the typical, the model Christian. We have no logic or doctrine that does not require us to expect and encourage child piety. We have much reason to desire not only more of it among those that we love, but more of its nature in our churches.

It is simple belief in Jesus. It prays, and trusts, and expects. It loves. It is ardent. It is cheerful. It endures. It has more excellences than we can enumerate. But childpiety need not be childish piety always, and it needs development. Our Christianity incurs certain dangers from childish piety. It is uninstructed. Doubtless young converts become eventually the best informed Christians, but everywhere we see growing up young persons whose study of the great truths of God nerly ceased at their entrance into the church.—here is danger that the child's measure shall become the standard of the church. Already the effects of childish piety are seen in increased levity, frivolity, looseness of doctrine, want of discipline, and general ignorance of the great doctrines. The church cannot fail to feed the lambs without suffering.

On the whole, perhaps, the church has more to fear from its own neglect of common sense and plain duty toward the children, than for anything natural to the children, and it is taking a great responsibility in restraining the children from a profession because there is not piety and wisdom enough to train them.

More Awful than Judgment.

A celebrated preacher of the seventeenth century, in a sermon to a crowded audience described the terrors of the judgment with such eloquence, pathos, and force of action that some of his audience not only burst into tears, but sent forth piercing cries, as if the Judge himself had been present, and was about to pass upon them their final sentence. In the hight of this excitment the preacher called upon them to dry their tears and cease their cries, as he was about to add something still more awful and astonishing than anything he had yet brought before them. Silence being obtained, he, with an agitated countenance and solemn voice, addressed them thus: "In one quarter of an hour from this time the emotions which you just now exhibited will be satisfied; the remembrance of the fearful truths which excited them, will vanish; you will return to your carnal occupations, or sinful pleasures with your usual avidity, and you will treat all you have heard "as a tale that it told."

How the World Judges Christians.

There are persons who would judge of Christians as men would judge of apples, who should enter an orchard and go stooping along upon the ground in search of them. He picks one up, a hard, green, thing, no bigger than a walnut. He bites it; it puckers up his mouth and sets his teeth on edge.—"Ha!" he says, throwing the untimely fruit away, "I hear them speak of apples as being so delicious; I am sure I don't think much of this one.

He picks up another which looks yellow. There is a whole in it, but he don't know what it means, so he bites into it and finds a worm.

"Bah! apples delicious, indeed," he cries in disgust; and picks up a third, which is crushed by his touch, for it is rotten. So he condemns apples because he has looked for them upon the grouud instead of on the trees above head, where they hang ripe, juicy and luscious, a chief treasure of autumn.

So men judge Christians, so long as they take for fair samples those that lie rotten on the ground *Beecher*.

The Throne of Grace.

If you want your spiritual life to be healthy and vigorous, you must just come more boldly to the throne of grace. The secret of your weakness is your little faith and little prayer. The fountain unsealed, but you only sip a few drops. The bread of life is before you, yet you only eat a few crumbs. The treasury of heaven is open, but you only take a few pence. O, man of little faith, wherefore do you doubt? Awake to know your privileges! sleep no longer. Tell me not of spiritual hunger and thirst so long as the throne of grace is before you. Say rather you are proud, and will not come to it a poor sinner; say rather you are slothful, and will not take pains to get more. Cast aside the grave clothes of pride that still hang about you. Trow off that Egyptian garment of indolence, which ought not to have been brought through the Red Sea. Away with that unbelief which ties and paralyzes your tongue. You are straitened in God but in yourself. Come boldly, for you may, all sinful as you are, if you come in the name of the great High Priest.

Brevities.

Little can be done well to which the whole mind is not applied.

Justice consists in doing no injury to men; decency in giving them no offence.

Few can be assiduous without servility, and none can be servile without corruption.

The greatest men living may stand in need of the meanest, as much as the meanest of him.

Envy is a passion so full of cowardice and shame, that nobody ever had the confidence to own it.

The pious man and the atheist always talk of religion; the one of what he loves, and the other of what he fears.

Be always at liberty to do good; never make business an excuse to decline the offices of humanity.

He who sins against man may fear discovery, but he who sins against God is sure of it.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, April 24, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

General ULYSSES S. GRANT.

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Adolph E. Borie, Phila. | J. M. Thompson, Butler.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Joseph A. Bonham.
2. Marcus A. Davis.
3. G. Morrison Coates.
4. Henry Broom.
5. Theo. M. Wilmer.
6. John M. Bromall.
7. Francis Shroder.
8. Mark H. Richards.
9. Edward H. Green.
10. D. K. Shoemaker.
11. Daniel R. Miller.
12. Leander M. Morton.
13. Theodore Strong.
14. John Passmore.
15. S. D. Freeman.
16. Jesse Merrill.
17. Henry Orlady.
18. Robert Bell.
19. J. M. Thompson.
20. Isaac Frazier.
21. Geo. W. Andrews.
22. Henry Floyd.
23. John J. Gillepsie.
24. James Patterson.
25. John W. Wallace.
26. Charles C. Boyle.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

Judge ULYSSES MERCUR,

OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

General HARRISON ALLEN,

OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,

GEN. HARRY WHITE, of Indiana,
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. M'Allister, Centre; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

☞ There will be a sharp contest during this week over the new Tariff Bill in the Lower House of Congress.

☞ If you want to reach the eye of the farmers, advertise in the JOURNAL. Two-thirds of the Republican farmers of West, Barree, Jackson, Warriorsmark, Porter, &c., &c., take the JOURNAL. tf

☞ France and Germany are threatened with new complications, growing out of the purpose to increase the French army, which Bismark forbids in the most unqualified terms.

☞ If you want to reach a few hundred readers advertise with those who have a few hundred of a circulation; if you want to reach THOUSANDS advertise in the JOURNAL. tf

☞ The Virginia Republicans met in State Convention, on Wednesday last, and passed resolutions endorsing the administration of Gen. Grant, and asking for his nomination by the Philadelphia Convention.

☞ We learn that J. R. Simpson, Esq., has been selected as the member of the Republican State Central Committee for this county. This is an excellent selection and one that will give universal satisfaction.

☞ A large and enthusiastic mass meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, New York city, on Wednesday night, to endorse the administration of Gen. Grant. The meeting, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, exceeded anything of the kind ever witnessed in that city.

☞ The JOURNAL has double the circulation of the *Globe*. If advertising is worth anything at all it is in proportion to the number of readers to whom it is presented. It is only necessary to present these facts to advertisers who understand their business. tf

☞ We are still receiving the *Legislative Journal*. We have examined it closely and find that it contains the names and sayings of the late members. Are we to have the thing all summer? The only way that the Legislature will ever be able to realize the pleasure of reading its proceedings of the day previously will be to remove the capital.

☞ Information has been received at Washington that Mr. Catacazy's case has been thoroughly investigated in the council of the Russian Empire. He is disgraced and has left the country to reside in Paris. The Government gives him a pension of 3,000 roubles per annum, to be withdrawn if he makes any publication or gives new cause for offence.

☞ Dr. William H. Williamson, of Bedford, is the author of the several laughable stories—"How Peter Green was scared out of getting a Wife" and "The Old Man Trounced Me; But I fooled him at last"—published in the JOURNAL. The Doctor is good at story telling and his stories are new. He will favor us with several others.

☞ The Liberal movement in Pennsylvania has developed itself, and it does not strike us as being very formidable. It would have been very singular indeed if soreheads enough could not have been found to get up a delegation from the "Old Keystone." We have to hear of the first man, in this county, who is in sympathy with the movement.

☞ He that would knowingly pay one party as much for *one* thousand circulars, to advertise his wares, as he would have to pay another party for *two* thousand, would be considered a very stupid fellow amongst business men, and yet he would only be in the same category with the man who will advertise in a newspaper with *half the circulation*, for the same money he would pay one with *double* the circulation. tf

☞ To discover spurious greenbacks or national bank notes divide the last two figures of the number of the bill by four, and if one remain the letter on the genuine will be A; if two remains it will be B; if three, C; and should there be no remainder the letter will be D. For example, a note is registered 2,461; divide sixty-one by four and you will have one remaining. According to the rule the letter on the note will be A. In case the rule fails be certain that the bill is counterfeit

SATURDAY IN CONGRESS.

Saturday in the House of Representatives at Washington is usually set apart for speech making. The Speaker absents himself, giving up his place to a member of the House; and following his example, nine-tenths or more of the members are not present. In fact not over a dozen or at most a score of the representatives of the people are in their seats. Those who propose to take part in the proceedings come with their speeches in their pockets. They read a few pages, and then ask and obtain permission to print the speech entire in the *Globe*, and at the public expense. Take for example the proceedings on Saturday, April 6, which were reported briefly in the daily papers on Monday morning as follows:

The House met in committee of the Whole, for debate only, Mr. Waldron, of Michigan in the Chair. Mr. Moore, of Illinois, spoke for an hour upon general political subjects, and *obtained permission to print the remainder of his remarks.* Mr. Whittborne, of Tennessee *obtained leave to print his remarks* upon the subject of banking and currency. Mr. Hill, of New Jersey, spoke upon the subject of tariff and taxation, advocating protection to American industry, *printing a portion of his remarks.* Mr. M'Cormick, of Arizonia, *asked and obtained leave to print some remarks* upon a bill introduced by him to restrict the killing of buffalo upon the public lands. Mr. Havens, of Missouri, asked and *obtained leave to print a speech* upon civil service.

This is the report for one day, and it is a fair average of the doings of each Saturday set apart for speech making. To print them entire, makes it necessary to issue a double sheet of the *Globe* in which they occupy an average of thirty two columns. Taking the statement made in the Senate a few days ago that each column of the *Globe*, including the several editions, cost $500, we find that each Saturday's speech making costs the people $16,000. This is no inconsiderable amount, in view of the fact that economy and retrenchment are ought to be the watchwords in every department of the Government. But this is not the main objection to these Saturday speeches. If they always contained information based upon fact, or could in any way be considered to result in any good to the country, the people would not perhaps complain of their cost. But such is not the fact. They are, in nine cases out of ten, prepared and printed without the least regard to the interests of the country, or any portion of it, but solely with the view of gratifying a prejudiced constituency.—In many cases the Administration is traduced and denounced. The questions of finance and taxation are misrepresented; the tariff is distorted into a gigantic evil and a fraud upon the entire community; Secretary Boutwell is a fraud, and the gold in the Treasury, to quote the language used, "is an unblushing monument of the wicked folly of those who enacted the laws under which it has accumulated." And again: "Under the present wasteful, extravagant, and dishonest administration of the Government; after all that has been wasted by the reckless and incompetent management; after all the high salaries of myriads of office-holders have been paid; after all the defalcations; after all the robbers and thieves have been satiated, this enormous sum remains in the Treasury unappropriated, unneeded—a fund of corruption, a surplus to invite jobs and to give plausibility to arguments in favor of extravagant appropriations." This is a fair sample of a large portion of the Saturday speeches. On the other days of the week misrepresentation would be immediately checked, but on Saturday there are few present, and the most preposterous statements find their way to the country through the columns of the *Globe*, and at the people's expense, unchallenged and uncontradicted. The falsehoods and misrepresentations thus promulgated are carefully reprinted by the opposition press, while the speaker in Congress has his speech put up in pamphlet form from the *Globe*, and from five to forty thousand copies are distributed over the Union. The unsophisticated and confiding people receive and read these documents as legitimate and unchallenged Congressional representation of facts, while in fact not one-half, or a fourth, or even a single sentence of the speech was ever uttered in Congress; or if spoken was when there was no one present to challenge and correct the misstatements or deny the charges made.

This system of Saturday speech making is productive of no good; but it gives the opposition an opportunity of sending to the country a vast amount of reading matter, bearing the stamp of Congressional endorsement, the tendency of which is to prejudice the public mind against the best public measures of Congress, the policy of the Administration, and the principles of the Republican party. Is it wise to furnish an enemy with weapons for our own destruction?

☞ We have several times spoken of the heavy cost to the State of the abortive labors of the Civil Code Commission. We also alluded, in general terms, to the incapacity of the commissioners for the work required of them. It, seems, however, that the criticism of the legal profession is directed entirely against that part of the code prepared by Judge Derrickson. The *Legal Opinion* says of the work of this member of the commission (without mentioning his name): "The passages quoted are simply indefensible; yet it ought to be known that they are the work of only one of the commissioners. The labors of the other were conssientious and thorough, and will not be overlooked by those who may hereafter attempt another revision. That a revision is needed, is certain, and that it can only be made after much opposition and bitter criticism is equally sure."

Judge Derrickson, of Meadville, and Judge Hall, of Bedford, performed the entire work of the commission.—*Patriot.*

☞ Governor Geary, it is said, indignantly denies that Charpennin-Cessna, of Bedford, persuaded him to hang up the apportionment bill until after the next election. He declares that the aforesaid Cessna never spoke to him on the subject. On the other hand that odorous ex-M. C. boasts wherever he goes that he "fixed" his excellency on the apportionment bill, and claims that the radical party of his district owe him another nomination for the peculiar service he has rendered them. —*Patriot.*

☞ Hon. R. M. Speer, will accept our thanks for a copy of the Statistics of Population of the census of 1870.

FREE TRADE SOPHISTRY.

In ancient Greece there was a class of politicians who, contrary to the golden rule of strict honesty in politics as practiced by the Athenian law-makers, resorted to fallacious argument and subtilty reasoning; but who, when their vain subtleties and false axioms were detected, under cover of classic eloquence and superficial philosophy, were pronounced *Sophists*, and drew upon themselves not only the contempt of their peers, but the general hatred of the entire community. In our own day we have the counterpart of those ancient sophists in the Congress of the United States; men who, if they possess the intelligence of an ordinary practical mind, know that their doctrines are false in theory and in practice.

It is admitted even by themselves that the democratic party which they represent, is hard pressed for arguments against the administration; but when the plain unvarnished truth fails to aid them, they do not hesitate to resort to systematic misrepresentation.

Among a score or more of speeches by democratic members of Congress, delivered in the House of Representatives, on Saturdays, when there are few or no members present to correct their misrepresentations, we take up one by Hon. E. Crossland, of Kentucky, in which he used the following language:

The people of the United States consumed, during the last calendar year, forty million bushels of salt. Of this we imported but twelve million bushels—this was worth, before it paid duty, $1,158,208 56; it paid duty amounting to $1,176,587 37; and the value of it raised to $2,334,795 93. But the people consumed forty million bushels, of which twenty-eight million bushels were manufactured in the United States, and was sold to them at the same price paid for the imported salt. And the consumers actually paid on the domestic product of salt a tariff of $3,163,000; add duty paid on imported salt, $1,176,587 37; tax paid by consumers of salt, $4,336,587 37. Of this the Government received, $1,176,587 37, and the American manufacturers, $3,163,000. And to get $1,176,587 37 revenue into the Treasury the people paid $4,336,587 37 of tax.

Here we have the free trade theory, as taught by the Free Trade League of New York, that a duty on foreign articles raises the price of the domestic product in all cases to the extent of that duty.

Mr. Crossland applies the same theory to all articles consumed in the country, of which a portion, no matter how small, is imported and pays a duty. He enumerates iron, steel, hides, skins, leather, cotton goods and wool manufactures, and insists, in the face of incontrovertible facts to the contrary, that our own product of these articles is increased in price just to the amount of the duty paid on similar articles imported; and that this increased cost goes into the pockets of monopolists. And thus, to use his own words, "to get $204,446,673 into the Treasury the people pay $920,010,015 tax."

Now what are the facts? Take the article of salt as a fair illustration. We manufactured twenty-eight million bushels of salt and imported twelve million bushels during the last year. Let the quantities be borne in mind. The domestic product was 2¼ times as much as the quantity imported. These twenty-eight million bushels were made in almost as many different States—in the East, West, North-West, and South—and from seventy-five to one hundred different and independent companies, all vieing with each other to produce the best and cheapest article, and thus secure successful competition in the markets. Syracuse and Saginaw manufacturers use every legitimate means in their power to compete successfully with each other, and so also do the lesser establishments throughout the country. There is manifestly no combination, no monopoly; and the public are supplied at the lowest possible price at which the article can be produced. This much will be accepted as a fact, about which there can be no doubt in any unprejudiced mind and no room for controversy.

The next point: It is an admitted maxim in political economy and in political experience, that the greater quantity rules the market and regulates the prices. We make 28 and import 12 million bushels of salt in the year. The home product is 2¼ times as large as the imported quantity, and must therefore control the market and establish the prices. The foreign article, to find a sale, must submit to the ruling prices when it arrives. It cannot control the market. It cannot raise prices. If it produces any effect upon the market it is simply to *reduce prices* by the operation of the common law of supply and demand. Yet Congressman Crossland, of Kentucky, tries to make the people believe that the duty increases the cost not only of the imported article but also of the home product to the full extent of the amount of duty imposed. It is simply a free trade sophism to deceive the public.

Another point: The tariff is not only not a tax upon the home product, but it is not even a tax to the consumer on the imported article. Remember that 2¼ bushels are made in the country for 1 bushel imported. The larger quantity controls the market and establishes the prices. The imported bushel to reach the market, must pay the cost of getting there, *which includes the duty*, and then be sold at the market price. The *producer* and not the consumer of the foreign article pays the duty. Hence *the duty is not a tax at all* upon the consumer.

Another fact: When in 1860 the duty on salt was low we made only twelve million bushels and imported twenty-five million bushels. Under protection the tables are turned. We import only twelve instead of twenty-five million bushels, and produce at home twenty-eight instead of twelve million bushels. And salt is as cheap to-day, in gold, as it was in 1860 under a low tariff.

There has been a tremendous noise raised in and outside of Congress by the apponents of the protective policy—the democracy—about the duty on salt—a duty which, even if it came out of the pockets of the people, which is not the case, would amount annually, to each consumer, to just three cents. But which, acting as a check upon the foreign producer, it raises our home product from twelve million bushels in 1860, to twenty-eight million bushels in 1871, and transfers nearly one and a quarter million dollars annually, in duties, from the pockets of the foreign producers, who avail themselves of our markets, into the Treasury of the United States.

So much for a judicious system of legislative protection to our own home industries.

☞ The Harrisburg nominations have been received, without any enthusiasm, all over the State. This is a deplorable state of affairs. We do hope that some changes will be made in the ticket to satisfy those who complain so very bitterly. It would show a decent respect for the opinion of the Republican masses. The argument of the Philadelphia *Post* is that might makes right, and that minorities have no rights that the majorities are bound to respect.

☞ The counter cases of England and the United States have been exchanged at Geneva. A telegram from London April 19, says:

The journals of this city continue to discuss the counter cases presented by the British and American governments at Geneva, drawing a contrast between them very unfavorable to the American case. Intimations have been received here of a probability of the withdrawal of the indirect claims. These are unfavorably commented on by the newspapers, and the government and people of the United States are praised for their apparent disposition to render possible a fulfilment of the terms of the Treaty of Washington.

☞ Trains will cross the river to-day at the Stonerstown trestle work, on the Broad Top Railroad.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The New Tariff in the House—Minority Report by Mr. Kelly—World-wide Tribute to Prof. Morse—Cutting Down Expenses—Women to Practice at the Washington Bar.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1872.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The tariff bill, prepared by the Committee on Ways and Means, was reported to the House on the 16th, and assigned as the special order for Tuesday the 23d.—Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee, said, on presenting the bill, that with the permission of the Committee he should offer some amendments to provisions of the bill to which he was opposed. Mr. Dawes is in favor of a protective tariff, but a majority of the Committee are revenue tariff, or free trade men. Mr. Kelly, of Pa., obtained leave to introduce a minority report, and also to have it printed and presented for consideration with the regular tariff bill on Tuesday. The new tariff contemplates the following estimated reduction on the basis of quantities of 1871:

Tea		$2,348,630
Coal		322,881
Leather		529,258
Coffee		2,949,309
Salt		615,522
Iron and manufacturers of		$3,135,233
Steel and manufacturers of		745,569
Wool		559,823
Woollen manufacturers		4,759,688
Woollen carpets		197,772
Cotton manufacturers		788,724
Copper and manufacturers of		39,611
Chemicals, drugs &c		584,862
Cork, manufactured		28,975
Lumber		761,801
All other articles		212
Free list		1,581,667
Total		$18,952,438
Tobacco	$6,720,000	
Gas	2,573,124	
Bank checks	1,250,000	
Matches	2,250,000	
Agreement stamps, estimated	100,000	
		$12,893,123
Grand total		$83,845,561

The new tariff will be subjected to severe criticism, and the above figures, or at least a portion of them, will be materially changed before the tariff passes through Congress and receives the President's signature.

WORLD-WIDE TRIBUTE TO PROF. MORSE.

The memorial meeting in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday evening, April 16, under the auspices of the "National Telegraph Memorial Association," was worthy of the man and the occasion. There was an immense throng in attendance. Admission was granted to those only who had secured tickets, and every foot of space on the floor and in the galleries was occupied. Among those present were many prominent citizens from distant States. Speaker Blaine occupied the chair. Exercises were commenced with prayer precisely at 7.30 p. m., and closed with the benediction near midnight. Telegrams bearing appropriate words of eulogy, and high regard for the memory of the world's benefactor were received and read, from Ireland, Scotland, Egypt, India, China, Batavia, Canada, Halifax, St. John, N. B., and from nearly every State in the Union.

The meeting was addressed by Speaker Blaine, Dr. C. C. Cox, Cyrus W. Field, Senator Patterson, of N. H., Hon. Fernando Wood, Gen. J. A. Garfield, Hon. S. S. Cox, Hon. D. W. Voorhees, and Hon. N. P. Banks. Many of the speeches were carefully prepared and embraced glowing illustrations of the wonderful effects of the discovery of electricity and magnetism, and the invention of the telegraph have produced upon the world.

The Washington Choral Society sung appropriate selections between the speeches, alternating with the Washington Marine Band. The exercises closed with a Dirge by the Choral Society and Benediction by Dr. Butler of the Lutheran Church of Washington.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.

On Thursday Mr. Dawes introduced in the House a bill "to reduce the force required for the collection of the internal revenue and to reduce the expense of such collections." The bill is the one recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. It provides that after January 1, 1873, the offices of collector, deputy collector, assessor, and assistant assessor shall cease, and that the United States shall be divided into fifty collection districts, and that a supervisor shall be appointed for each district, who is to perform all the duties connected with collecting the revenue. The supervisor is allowed to nominate a deputy, and is made responsible for all his acts.—The inspectors and guagers and all subordinate officers are to be allowed a per diem salary. The salary of a supervisor is not to exceed five thousand dollars a year, a deputy supervisor three thousand dollars, and clerks sufficient to perform the duties are allowed at a salary not exceeding two thousand dollars per year. The commissioner of internal revenue is authorized to make all regulations necessary to execute the law. The bill was referred to the ways and means committee.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN WASHINGTON.

The judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in revising the new code prepared by the commission to codify the laws of the District, have ordered the word "male," in connection with admission to the bar, to be stricken out, thus opening the way to women to practice in the courts at the Washington bar.

N. H. P.

Letter from Florida.

WARRINGTON, FLA., April 11th, 1872.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—Sir:—A few days ago a very particular friend of mine (also a contributor to your paper,) sent me your JOURNAL with the request that I should read and give (him) my opinion as regards its politics. I have done so and am pleased to say its tone in that respect pleases me *exactly*, therefore I concluded that a few lines from this part of the land of flowers, mosquitoes, alligators, negroes, sweet potatoes and pea nuts might not be uninteresting to your readers, at least to a few interested in the progress of the South.

Within the past month I have traveled through Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and a part of this State, which gives me some little knowledge of the "times in the Southern States."

POLITICS OF THE SOUTH.

There are only two classes or parties as far as I have seen in the South—the Republicans and Democrats or "K. K. K.;" the former is composed of the carpet baggers, or men from the North, and the negroes, who are unanimously Republicans; the other party is composed of ex-confederate soldiers, and those who fought, supported and favored the "lost cause." The negroes are somewhat puzzled now. Those of them that can read, see in the western papers, (also some of the Southern), the announcement of two Republican Conventions—the Liberals at Cincinnati—the true party at Philadelphia. Their old masters are trying—first to keep them in the dark until they see the result of the Cincinnati Convention and in the second place, poison their minds as regards Grant.

But every intelligent negro says Gen. Grant is the man, and two or three have told me that they *did not, nor would not support any man named Davis*, that they had seen enough of old Jeff to satisfy them. I am satisfied that should President Grant be nominated that the negroes throughout the entire South will vote for him, and they are determined to maintain their constitutional rights, even if they be compelled to resort to defensive means. I chanced to be in New Orleans, La., at the Presidential election of 1868. I saw the negroes frightened from the polls by organized parties of "The Patriotic Sons of the South" of late better known as the "K. K. K's." But Sambo has had four years study, and has learned well, and I have no doubt they will march in solid column to the polls, and cast their vote for the Republican nominee.

INDUSTRY OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Some three years ago the general opinion of the white population of the South—especially the late slave-holding planters—in regard to the cotton culture, was that before they could proceed to plant cotton, they must have *other labor* than that of freedmen. The same opinion prevailed at the north, that the colored people would become reckless in every respect, which they claimed would naturally follow emancipation. The women would be withdrawn from the field, and the shiftlessness and willfulness of those who in a warm climate have been bred in ignorance and degradation, and are suddenly thrown upon themselves, are followed with unfortunate consequences. The truth probably is that these hastily formed opinions have resulted quite to the reverse. The negroes of the South are awakening from a dream of peace and plenty, as long as the *Bureau* supplied them with every necessary of life, but when that failed, which, through the excellent management of Gen. Howard, was done so gradually, that thrown entirely upon their own resources was scarcely perceptible to them. They at once threw themselves into the harness, and to-day are thriving, grasping with a powerful hand the bone of freedom's consequences.

The South is particularly adapted for the growth of the best cotton in the world. Yet the area devoted to it is not more than the one-twentieth part of the formerly cotton plantations. The crop of this year may be about 6,500,000 bales, an amount which some single States alone might produce. Both the character and system of cotton plantation labor have changed. It was a satisfactory experiment, the change from slave to free labor to the planters, they see now that slave labor was always most slothful, wasteful and expensive.

The negroes are now securing small farms, some larger ones, and in many sections of Georgia, Alabama and Florida they have become quite wealthy and influential, showing to their brothers what industry and economy can do.

It must be constantly remembered that the great want of the South is not primarily the development of cotton fields, it is that general intelligence which understands the relation of things, and which sees that school houses, churches, railroads, machinery and the spirit that fosters these, are essential to the best and increasing cotton crops. Some few are here, but we need more. Even the laboring man of the north can command twice the wages here that he can North, especially mechanics, as there are few of that class of industry South except in large cities.

MOBILE REGISTER.

This highly southern toned sheet pitches into the Washington *Patriot* for ridiculing A. H. Stephens, and says, "that Stephens' true offence is that he will not admit that the Constitution of the United States was made a 'dead issue' by the surrender of Lee's army at the end of the war waged before all the world 'to save the Union.'" It further states that "Stephens is simply a *Constitutional Democrat*, a character that cannot be understood by the par-boiled, modified *things called Democrats*, who were whipped out of their courage, their dignity and their principles in the late war."

CROCIUS.

Comparative Progress of Wealth under Protection and British Free Trade.

The "true value" of the real and personal property of the Union, as given by the census of 1860, was, in round numbers, $16,000,000,000.

In this, however, was included as the value of colored men who now own themselves, and are, for that reason, no longer returned as property, an amount not varying materially from $3,000,000,000.

Deducting this, we have as the value of all property, slaves excluded, $13,000,000,000.

The "true value," as now again given by the census of 1870, is $30,000,000,000, giving as the *increase* of the last decade an amount greater, by 30 per cent., than the total accumulation since the first settlement of Virginia and Massachusetts.

The result thus presented is a very remarkable one, yet it is proposed now to show that it gives *but half the truth*, as follows:

The greater the competition for the purchase of human service, physical or mental, the more does man himself rise in value. At the date of the census of 1860 there was no such competition, and wages had so greatly fallen that the average immigration of that and the two previous years had been less than half that of 1849, the last of the years in which this important question had been affected by the protective tariff of 1842. Of the few who then arrived thousands wandered over the country, seeking employment that could no where be obtained. Now, wages are so high that immigration has already more than doubled, and each and every man finds prompt demand for the service he is prepared to render. Adding to this the increased value resulting from increased facilities of obtaining education and from the conversion of common into skilled laborers; and the increased reward of the mental labors of merchants, manufacturers, and professional men generally; it would appear scarcely unsafe to say that the annual average of our people, old and young, skilled and unskilled, laborers with the head and the hand, was $50 greater than it had been ten years since. Putting it, however, at but $25, and our population in round numbers at 40,000,000, we have $1,000,000,000 as the increased annual value of labor; that sum represents a capital as nearly as may be equal to that represented by the increased material wealth, giving, therefore, as the growth of a single decade the wonderful amount of $33,000,000,000.

In the previous decade, 1850–60, the growth, allowance being made for that which had resulted from increase of negro population, was but $8,000,000,000. From its commencement to its close, wages had so greatly declined that the desire to bring labor here to sell had, as has been shown, more than one-half declined. Two hundred and fifty laborers being advertised for here, the claimants for employment at sixty cents a day, very many of them skilled workmen, proved eight times more than had been called for. Railroad property throughout the Union having fallen to less than half its cost, there was little demand for labor, physical or mental, to be given to construction of new roads or enlargement of the capacities of those already in existence. To take, therefore, the annual average value, in 1860, of physical and mental service as being the precise equivalent of that which had existed in 1805 is doing it, as we believe, the extremest justice. Admitting this, the growth of wealth in the last decade, so large a portion of which has been a period of war and waste, has been four times greater than that of the previous one, although to the latter it was that we had stood first indebted for the vast influx of California gold.

To what now are these facts due? Plainly, to the readoption of that policy of resistance to the British monopoly system to which we had been so largly indebted in the brief periods of the tariffs of 1828 and 1842.

Shall that policy be retained, or shall we return once again to that submissive one to which the country now stands indebted for the crisis of 1842 and 1857, and for the waste and ruin of the rebellion? These are important questions, and may be worthy the careful consideration of Republicans who now dream of giving countenance to an opposition movement whose especial object is that of bringing the country again under the control of British traders and British gamblers.—*North American.*

News Items.

The Postoffice Committee have agreed to report the postal telegraph bill with amendments.

A widow of Liverpool, England, has recovered $1.500 from the owner of a mad dog, through whose bite her husband died.

United States Senator Thurman, of Columbus, Ohio, intends to reside in Washington during the remainer of his term.

The flour and saw mills and storehouses of Snyder Bros., at Phelps, Ontario county, New York, were burned Wednesday night. Loss $35,000; insured for $16,000.

Monday was observed in Canada as a thanksgiving day for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. Services were held in the churches in all the cities, towns and villages by large congregations.

The Senate Arms Investigating Committee at their meeting yesterday examined J. H. Saville, chief clerk of the Treasury Department, as to the practice and usage of covering balances into the Treasury.

A painter, being asked to estimate the cost of painting a certain house, drew forth pencil and paper and made the following calculation: "A naught is a naught; three into five twice you can't; I'll paint your house for fifty dollars."

The national debt of France is $5,500,000,000, that of England $3,964,000,000, of the United States $2,350,000,000, of Austria $1,555,000,000, of Russia $1,500,000,000, of Italy $1,425,000,000 of Spain $1,185,000,000, of Germany $850,000,000, and of Turkey $520,000,000.

Marriages.

WIRT—WIRT.—February 15th, by Rev. J. W. Plannett, Mr. L. L. Wirt to Mrs. Hannah Wirt, both of Huntingdon.

EDWARDS—SWEET.—On the 18th inst., at the residence of John Whitehead, Esq., by Rev. J. M. Mason, Mr. Garner Edwards to Miss Eliza Sweet, all of Dudley.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration on the estate of James Barr, late of Jackson township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate will present them, duly authenticated, and those indebted will make payment to the undersigned.

STERRETT CUMMINS,
McAlevy's Fort.
April 24*.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., April 22, 1872. When called for say "advertised" and give date.

Crowell, Wm. C.
Corbin, F. H.
Collins, Mary Miss
Enyeart, Thomas
Gray, Mary Jane
Johnston, Joseph
Porter, Lettie K. Mrs.
Miller, W.
White, Sade Miss

BRICE X. BLAIR,
Postmaster.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Dr. Wm. R. M'Nite, acting Administrator of the estate of John Alexander late of Shirleysburg borough, deceased, hereby gives notice, that he will attend to the said duties at his office, in Huntingdon, on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, A. D., 1872, at one o'clock, p. m., when and where all persons interested shall present their claim or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund.

H. C. MADDEN,
Ap.24,'72.] Auditor.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

To the School Directors of Huntingdon Co:

Gentlemen: I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the position of County Superintendent of Common Schools, subject to your decision at the coming Convention of Directors, to be held in this place on the 7th of May next.

If elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my ability. ROB. McDIVITT.

Huntingdon, April 17, 1872.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMO SCHOOLS.

School Directors of Huntingdon county.

Gentlemen: The undersigned will be a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Public Schools, at your convention, on Tuesday, May 7th. Respectfully, H. L. ATKINSON,
apl17, Principal of Huntingdon Public Schools.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE AGENCY, HUNTINGDON, PA.

The undersigned Real Estate Agents offer the following valuable real estate for sale, viz.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN McCONNELLSTOWN:

No. 1. A lot of ground fronting on Main street, in the central portion of said town, fronting 93 feet and extenaing back 236 feet, having thereon erected a two-and a-half-story frame dwelling house, 65x30 feet, with a large and commodious store room and other outbuildings thereto attached. As a place of business it is as good as any in the town. Terms: One-third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgages.

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
ap.24,'72.] Huntingdon, Pa.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ASSETTS, $4,595,215 29.

Issues all the new forms of policies, and presents as favorable terms as any company in the United States.

The company will make temporary loans on its policies.

Thirty days grace allowed on each payment, and the policy held good during that time.

All our policies are incontestible for the usual cause.

Policies issued by this Company are non-forfeiture.

No extra charges are made for traveling permits.

Policy-holders share in the annual profits of the Company, and have a voice in the elections and management of the Company.

No policy or medical fee charged.

JUSTUS LAWRENCE, Pres't.,
M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Pres't.
J. P. ROGERS, Sec'y.
S. C. CHANELER, Jr., Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA WESTERN OFFICE,
Leister's Building, HUNTINGDON. PA.
A. B. KENNEDY,
General Agent.

D. P. MILLER, M. D.
Medical Examiner. 42apl1y.

New Advertisements.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, *An act to amend an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and other purposes*, passed 13th March 1815 and the other acts upon the subject, the Treasurers of the several counties within this Commonwealth are directed to commence on the 2nd Monday in June, in he year 1816, and at the expiration of every two years thereafter and adjourn from day to day, if it be necessary to do so and make public sale of the whole or any part of such tract of unseated land, situated in the proper county, as will pay the arrearages of the taxes which shall have then remained due or unpaid for the space of one year before, together with all costs necessarily accuring by reason of such delinquency, &c. Therefore, I, A. W. KENYON, Treasurer of the county of Huntingdon do hereby give notice that upon the following tracts of unseated land, situate as herein after described, the several sums stated ar the arrearages of taxes respectively, due and unpaid for one year, and that in pursuance of the direction of the aforesaid Act of Assembly, I shall on MONDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at the Court House, in borough of Huntingdon, commence the Pub ic Sale of the whole or any part of such tracts of unseated land, upon which all or any part of the taxes herein specified shall then be due; and continue such sale by adjournment until all the tracts upon which the taxes shall remain due and unpaid, shall be sold. A. W. KENYON,
Treas. of Hunt. Co.,

Treasure's Office, April 10, 1871.

The amount of taxes due and unpaid on the following named tracts of unseated land up to and including the year 1872.

Acres	Per.	Warantees or Owners.	Amt.
		Barree Township.	
365	.....	James Ash & Wm. Shannon,	$31 02
		Brady Township.	
54	.....	Lewis Igo,	76
302	40	Joseph Webb,	3 91
425	.....	William Watson,	2 75
72	.....	Abraham Peachy,	7 10
25	.....	Daniel King,	85
11	.....	Levi Kauffman,	39
		Cass Township	
50	.....	Hugh Morrison,	3 00
66	.....	Andrew Sells,	3 30
810	.....	Sarah Hartsock jr.	17 69
545	.....	Jacob Barrack,	17 25
441	.....	William Dunn,	22 60
207	.....	John Sills,	23 98
		Cromwell Township.	
155	53	George Steavenson,	1 00
413	29	John Jounden,	2 71
393	41	Samuel Galbraith,	2 16
400	70	James Galbraith,	2 60
405	47	John Galbraith,	2 66
330	34	Charles Boyles,	2 53
393	17	John Smith,	2 16
402	53	Alexander McKeehan,	2 75
256	.....	George Steavenson,	1 63
154	.....	James McMullen,	98
150	.....	John Humphery,	1 95
		Carbon Township.	
53	.....	Henry Rhodes,	69
133	.....	Cook & Elder,	1 73
418	.....	William Mowan,	5 82
107	80	Benjamin Penn,	1 38
30	.....	Samuel Snare,	39
12	.....	Henry Miller,	16
150	.....	Jonathan Pugh,	1 29
75	.....	A. L. Russell,	93
100	.....	J. N. Spangler,	1 30
6	.....	John Howard,	08
4	lots	John Howard,	16
36	.....	Philip Wager,	2 55
249	.....	J. N. Spangler or George Houpt,	9 66
113	.....	F. H Lane,	1 47
		Dublin Township.	
30	.....	James Old,	2 28
		Franklin Township.	
40	.....	D. Calwell,	3 12
		Henderson Township.	
437	.....	William Michenor,	17 05
435	.....	Thomas Michenor,	17 08
		Hopewell Township.	
210	.....	Peter Herring,	6 53
200	.....	Conrad Herring,	6 30
212	.....	David Shaffer,	6 67
200	.....	Henry Estes,	6 30
220	.....	Samuel Davis,	6 93
200	.....	Conrad Bates,	6 30
183	.....	Leonard R umbler,	5 67
202	.....	Benjamin Shoemaker,	6 35
105	.....	G. Shaffer,	4 78
206	.....	M. haff-r,	9 56
205	.....	J. Herring,	9 56
90	.....	Metz,	4 09
100

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, April 24, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Standing Stone H. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Mount Hor Camp of I. O. O F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

Arrapahoe Tribe, No. 63, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leester's building.

Young Men's Christian Association meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

Post 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

Town Council meets the first Friday evening of each month.

Huntingdon Lodge, No. 119, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

Huntingdon Temple of Honor, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

The Websterian Club meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

Huntingdon Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Plannett. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B. O'Halloran. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. Services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

The farmers are plowing.

Subscribe for the Journal.

In demand—Garden makers.

Tyrone wants a town clock.

Johnstown has drunken females.

The ice creameries have opened.

Altoona wants the next State Fair.

The Tyrone *Blade* is to be improved.

Silver jewelry is becoming fashionable.

The woman question—"What had she on?"

In full blast—Dave Africa's soda fountain.

Maria Montgomery is again on the war path.

The shovel brigade are ready for garden making.

The greatest bores of the day—Newspaper borrowers.

The M'Clure-Gray contest cost the State $26,066.11.

Several juveniles perambulate the streets barefooted.

Traugh, of the *Standard*, has housed his new power press.

Low-topped slippers and pretty ankles will soon be in vogue.

The fruit buds are said to have suffered during the late cold snap.

We have a valuable business stand for sale, very cheap. See advertisement.

Merchants and tradesmen who don't advertise are complaining of dull times.

A new covered depot is to be erected in front of the Logan House, Altoona.

The postoffice has been considerably improved by the removal of a partition.

The fellow who sported a linen coat, on Friday last, was crowding the season.

A new meat market is about to be opened on Washington street, between 7th and 8th streets.

On Thursday last Superintendent Tussey examined applicants for the schools of this borough.

A newspaper is the only instrument which can drop the same thought into a thousand minds at the same moment.

Fancy the feelings of the young lady who dropped her bustle, the other evening, while tripping the light fantastic toe.

A burning chimney, at the Jackson House, on Friday morning last, brought out our squirts, but their services were not necessary.

Dr. R. Allison Miller has the neatest and most attractive lettering in his window of any in town. The "Penn Mutual" is ahead so far.

A man named Charles J. Adams was arrested in Altoona, the other day, for stealing a carpet-bag from a car, while the owner was eating his supper.

W. W. Davis, Esq., publisher of the Juniata County *Republican*, died at his residence in Mifflintown, on the 11th inst., after a brief illness, aged 35 years.

The Committee appointed to procure a steam fire-engine has been to Philadelphia to examine a "merchine." We have not heard the result of its investigations.

John Tipton, aged seventy-two years, a resident of Altoona, was killed the other day, a few miles above that city. He was walking on the track when the accident happened.

Quite a number of buildings are under way this spring already. The most extensive one that we notice is that of Major Garrettson, on Hill street, adjoining the old Presbyterian church.

On Sunday morning a week ago, Rev. Tuigg, pastor of the St John's Catholic Church, Altoona, administered the Rite of Temperance to two hundred of his flock, for the term of one year.

A one-horse show pitched its tent in West Huntingdon on Saturday last, and had on exhibition a fat woman, a lank mule, and double calf, manufactured by sewing two skins together, The thing didn't draw.

The Members of the Bar, of this Judicial District, should hold a meeting to revise the rules of Court. They need it badly, especially the rule which prevents the plaintiff from going to trial before the third term.

Our friend Joe Replogle, of Barree Forge, tells us that he lately sold a calf 10½ months old that weighed 800 lbs. live weight and dressed 455. He also killed a pig 6½ months old which dressed 231 lbs. Joe raises good stock.

The *Globe* intimates that its subscribers pay much better than those of the Journal, and even insinuates that a large number of our subscribers do not pay at all. This is an insult to the honesty of those who prefer the Journal.

The Journal is the best and cheapest advertising medium in the county; best because it has double the circulation of any other paper, and cheapest because its terms are no higher than papers with a few hundred circulation.

The Bellefonte *Waechtman* is quite mistaken in stating that the "big trestle work bridge on the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad at Stonerstown," is "between Huntingdon and Mt. Union". Is the *Watchman* sure that it is not between Huntingdon and Bellefonte?

Capt. Philip G. Morgret, of Bloody Run, has purchased and taken up to Bedford county, one of the finest English horses—Promising Lad—ever brought over from the "ould countrie." He is said to be descended from the best and purest Cobden Blood in England.

Rev. J. J. Kerr, late pastor of the Lutheran church, of this place, has taken charge of a Lutheran congregation in Myersville, Frederick county, Maryland. We are sorry to part with Mr. K. He is a clever and enterprising christian gentleman and wish him success in his new field.

If you want to reach the shopkeepers, mechanics, and artizans of the county, advertise in the Journal. It is taken by a larger number of subscribers in Huntingdon, Shirleysburg, Mt. Union, Mapleton, Cassville, Alexandria, Warriorsmark, &c., &c., than any other paper in the county. tf

Tavern Licenses.—The following persons were granted license at the late April Sessions:

Huntingdon, John S Miller, Exchange Hotel; Harry Chamberlain, Franklin House; J. H. Clover, Morrison House; James Fleming, Farmer's Hotel; Zeigler & Long, Washington House; Boyer & Swoope, Jackson House.

Warriorsmark, James Chamberlain.
Mount Union, J. G. Covert.
Saulsburg, Wm. S. Hallman.
Dudley, David Horton, William Brown.
Spruce Creek, R. F. Haslet.
Orbisonia, Abram Carothers.
Petersburg borough, Abraham Graffus, T. Brininger.
Mill Creek, Henry Z. Metcalf.
Coalmont, Nicholas Kelly.

The following named persons were refused:

James Piper, Alexandria.
John L. Byrne, Barnettstown.
Andrew Hicks, Coalmont.
T. G. Williams, Coffee Run.
Henry Leister, Huntingdon.
George Thomas, " "
A. Smearmand, " "
George E. Little, M'Alevey's Fort.
Wm. Harris, Mt. Union.
James Long, Manor Hill.
Henry Smith, M'Connellstown.
Washington Lang, " "
Henry Wilt, Orbisonia.
Henry Hess, Petersburg.
Ephraim Eyler, Shirleysburg.
Samuel Steffey, Stevensville.
Henry Quinn, Wilsontown.
James Maulls, Waterstreet.
Wm. M. Welch, Shade Gap.

FOR EATING HOUSE.

Frederick Mobus, Huntingdon.
Henry Africa, " "
John Dell, Marklesburg.
Charles Straithoof, Pleasant Grove.
Samuel Hamer, Spruce Creek.

"I Dont Read the Newspapers."—It is nothing uncommon for a bombastic ignoramus, whose charlatanry is expressed by the press, to publicly announce that he does not read this or that paper. This withering, scathing announcement, is made by the ignorant pretender with the expectation that speedy annihilation will result to the journal thus slighted. But every intelligent man of this day reads the daily newspapers of his locality. If they teem with reflections personally to himself, it matters not. He reads them. We never published a line of personal matter, referring to one of those fellows who claim never to read newspapers, without his waxing exceeding wrathy before 8 P. M., on the day of the appearance of the article. He reads the papers "to see what mean thing they will next get off," and it is very foolish in him to deny it. Horace Greeley hits the nail on the head when he says: "It is strange how closely some men read the papers. We never say anything that anybody don't like but we soon hear it. If however, once in a while we happen to say a good thing, we never hear of that—nobody seems to notice it. We may pay some man a hundred compliments and give him a dozen puffs, and he takes it as a tribute to his greatness, and never thinks it does him any good. But if we happen to say anything this man don't like, or something that he imagines is a reflection on his character, see how quick he flares up and gets excited about it. All our evils are duly charged to us, but we never, apparently, get any credit for what good we do."

Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, California.—Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised must have *intrinsic merit*, or else large advertising will eventually do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, *advertise it thoroughly*, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.

Such is the policy of the Burlington Route, which runs to three great regions in the West: 1st, To Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific Roads. 2d, To Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, Platte, filled with R. R. lands and homesteads. 3d, To St. Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.

The roads are splendidly built, have the best bridges, finest cars, the Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air brake (to prevent the loss of life that is every where else happening); Pullman's sleepers, Pullman dining cars, large and powerful engines (to make quick time and good connections), and are in a word the best equipped roads in the West. So that if you desire to go safely, surely, quickly and comfortably to any point in Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or on the Pacific Roads, be sure that you go "By Way of Burlington."

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing *correctly* the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent, B. & Mo. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

New Shoe Store.—A first-class retail Shoe Store has long been needed in Huntingdon. and to meet that want we have just opened a Shoe Room, two doors west of Josiah Cunningham's dry goods store, on Hill street, Our aim shall be—first, to make our room the most desirable place for Ladies and Gentlemen to go to buy Shoes and Boots; and second, we intend to keep such an assortment as will suit the entire community. Our leading stock will be manufactured at the Keystone Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, of this place, and their goods have so fully recommended themselves that we need only say that our Store is the only place they can be obtained at in Huntingdon. Besides the above we keep a full line of Eastern Work, such as Ladies' Button, Turkey Morocco, Kid and Lasting Goods, Misses' and Children's Velvet Fancy, Lasting and Bronze Goods. Our prices are low, and stock of the very best. Please call and see before making purchases.

CHANEY & MAGUIRE.

P. S.—We buy no Auction Goods.

The Theory of Advertising.—The object in advertising is to inform the people. This is done orally or by means of written or printed matter. Printed matter is admitted by all to be the cheapest mode. The printed matter is either by circular or by means of journals published at stated periods. Circulars are printed at so much per hundred or thousand. Each individual procuring as many as he thinks will reach the eyes of those whom he desires to inform. He pays for his circulars in proportion to the number he gets printed. Newspapers accomplish the same purpose and consequently should charge in proportion to the number of papers circulated. No one will controvert this unless he is as stupid as a County Commissioner. But the Journal with twice the circulation of the *Globe* charges *no more* than the *Globe*. If you want to reach *hundreds* advertise in the *Globe*; if you want to reach thousands advertise in the Journal. tf.

Preserve the Birds.—Now that the fine weather is coming and the birds are beginning to build and make the groves vocal with their morning concerts, it is as well to warn the boys and others who are so cruel as to rob nests and shoot the parent birds, that the law has provided a severe penalty for such wanton cruelty. The law says, "No person shall at any time kill, trap, or expose for sale, or have in his possession after the same is killed, any night hawk, whippoorwill, finch, thrush, lark, sparrow, wren, martin, swallow, woodpecker, dove, bobolink, robin or starling, or any other insectiverous bird, or rob the nest of any wild birds whatever, under a penalty of five dollars for each bird so killed, trapped or exposed for sale, and for each nest robbed or destroyed."

The Borough Schools.—On Friday last the following teachers were selected:

High School—Prof. H. L. Atkinson.
1st Grammar—G. W. Sanderson.
2d Grammar— ——— Baker.
1st Intermediate—Miss Belle Glazier.
2d Intermediate— " Sarah Gregory.
1st Primary—Miss Rachel Mary Miller.
2d Primary—Miss Mary M'Coy.
3d Primary—Miss Sarah Morrison.
Colored school—Miss Callie Speedy.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's.
March 22, tf.

A Supposed Case of Poisoning.—We learn that a supposed case of poisoning has occurred in the village of Mapleton, about twelve miles east of this place, the victim being a Mrs. Dunlap, aged 86 years. The old lady died under very suspicious circumstances, and after her death a Jury of Inquest was summoned by Esquire Weis, and a postmortem examination made by Dr. Alleman, assisted by Dr. McCarthy, which revealed unmistakable signs of poison. A daughter-in-law of the old lady has been arrested and lodged in jail on suspicion of having administered the fatal poison.

A Successful Operation.—David Hare, Esq., of Porter township, has been afflicted, for the last ten or twelve years, with a nervous twitching of the eyelids, which frequently blinded him. He was advised to seek relief, by a surgical operation, and accordingly he repaired to Philadelphia and had a successful operation of cutting the nerves controlling the lids performed by Thomas G. Marton, M. D., of No. 1421 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Mr Hare feels great relief and expects a permanent cure.

The New Depot—The contract for the building of the Union Depot on the site of the old Freight Station of the Broad Top Railroad, has been given to Mr. Kuhn, of Erie. The building is to be 105 feet long by 28 feet wide and two stories high, with a shed on each side 12 feet wide. The contract price is something over $23,000 and it is to be completed at as early a day as possible.

Notice.—Alexandria borough, Porter and Morris townships, will hold their semi-annual meeting of Sabbath School Institute, in the Reformed Church, of Alexandria, on Tuesday, the 14th of May, at 10 o'clock, A M. Superintendents, teachers, and friends of Sabbath Schools are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the President.

Geo. W. Hewitt, Sec'y.

The *Globe* endeavors to insult a large number of the subscribers of the Journal by alleging that the Journal has been forced upon them and therefore they do not read it. This is an insult alike to the intelligence and self respect of the people of Huntingdon county, and will be resented, as the *Globe* will find to its cost. tf.

Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
For the week ending April 13, 1872	4,450
Same date last year	9,060
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	4610
Shipped for the year 1872	87,940
Same date last year	91,198
Increase for year 1872	3258

The Journal is taken by one-half of the Republican subscribers of the *Globe* and by at least one thousand Republican subscribers who do not take the *Globe*. Here, then, for the same price an advertisement can reach at least two thousand more readers, because each paper is read by at least two persons, on an average, than he can by advertising in the *Globe*. tf.

There are not above one hundred subscribers of the *Globe*, in Huntingdon county, that are not reached by the Journal or *Monitor*.—The advertiser who patronizes the *Globe* and *Monitor*, and not the Journal, does so to reach thousands of readers less than he would reach if he advertised in the Journal and *Monitor*. tf

A. B. Flood, successor to Robt. U. Jacob, wholesale and retail dealer in anthracite and Broad Top coal. Office No. 105, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds of hauling done. Orders left at the office will receive prompt attention. 27mar.

Remember that the Dow Soda Water Machine, is in full blast at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, where Ice Cold Summer Drinks will be dispensed day and evening, at No. 423 in the Diamond opposite the postoffice.

The place for fine Confections, Notions, Toys, Jewelery, &c., is at D. Africa's, one door west of D. P. Gwin's store. Also, Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda Water in season. [apr.10–6mos.

Fine Jewelry, Pen-Knives, Pocket-Books, and Fancy Toilet Curiosities, to be had at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423 in the Diamond, opposite the postoffice.

Williams wishes all who are in want of Marble Work, to call and examine workmanship and prices before purchasing elsewhere. [ap10.

Farmers, buy your Agricultural Implements at the new and cheap Hardware Store of Franciscus, in Smith's building.

Just received at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, a fresh lot of Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Cocoanuts, &c., No. 423.

If you want handsome and cheap Window Shades and Wall Paper, go to Franciscus' Hardware Store.

Williams manufactures Marble and Slate Mantles. Call and see designs. [ap10.

Mechanics, consult your own interest, and buy your Hardware at Franciscus'.

Fine Havana cigars at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423.

Go to Williams for Garden Statuary and Vaces. [ap10.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the Journal by Henry & Co.

Huntingdon Pa., April 23 1872,

	Wholesale	Retail.
Butter	$ 25	$ 30
Coffee, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	20@25	28
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
Eggs		25
Flour, white wheat		7 50
" red wheat	675 to	7 00
Wheat, white, per bush		1 60
" red, "		1 50
Rye		90
Corn		70
Oats		45
Molasses, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
Sugar, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	14½@7 lbs for	1 05
" extra C	13½@7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
Tea, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 30
" Gunpowder, fine	60@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	1 00
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
Syrup, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	75
" best baking	55	65
Raisins, layers	3 50	25
" valencia	16	18
" mats	16	20
Prunes	16	20
Currants	12	15
Rice	10	12
Starch	8½	10
Soap	5½	10
Sal soda	4½	5
Buckets, two hoops		22
" three hoops		25
Peanuts, roasted, per bushel	3 50 per qt.	20
Essence Coffee, per gross	4 25 per box	5
Chee r, Goshen	17	20
Canned Peaches, 3 lb cans	4 50	40
" 2 lb cans	3 30	30
" Tomatoes, 3 lb cans	2 75	25
" " 2 lb cans	2 00	18
" Egg Plum, 2 lb cans	4 50	40
" Green Gages, "	4 50	40
" Red Cherries "	4 00	35
" White Cherries	4 50	40
" Winslow's Corn	3 50	35
" Lima Beans, 2 lb cans	4 00	35
" Green Peas, 2 lb cans	3 75	35
Mince Meat	14½	18
Potatoes		50

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

April 22, 1872.

Flour, Extra family	$7 00
" Superfine	5 50
" fancy brands	8 00
" Rye	5 00
Corn Meal	4 00
Wheat, white, per bushel	1 65
" red, "	1 45
Corn	80
Rye	1 05
Oats	62

United States Laws.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Convention and Protocol between the United States of America and Sweden and Norway. Naturalization.

Signed May 26, 1869; Ratified December 17, 1870; Exchanged June 14, 1871; Proclaimed January 12, 1872.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention and protocol between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway were concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries, at the city of Stockholm, on the twenty-sixth day of May, 1869, which convention and protocol as amended by the Senate of the United States, and being in the English and Swedish languages, are word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to Sweden and Norway and their dependencies and territories, and from Sweden and Norway to the United States of America, have resolved to treat on this subject, and have for that purpose appointed Plenipotentiaries to concluded a convention, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, Joseph J. Bartlett, Minister Resident; and His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, Count Charles Wachtmeister, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

Art. I.

Citizens of the United States of America who have resided in Sweden or Norway for a continuous period of at least five years, and during such residence have become and are lawfully recognized as citizens of Sweden or Norway, shall be held by the government of the United States to be Swedish or Norwegian citizens, and shall be treated as such.

Reciprocally, citizens of Sweden or Norway who have resided in the United States of America for a continuous period of at le st five years, and during such residence have become naturalized citizens of the United States, shall be held by the government of Sweden and Norway to be American citizens, and shall be treated as such.

The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country has not for either party the effect of citizenship legally acquired.

Art. II.

A recognized citizen of the one party, on returning to the territory of the other, remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country and committed before his emigration, but not for the emigration itself, saving always the limitation established by the laws of his original country and any other remission of liability to punishment.

Art. III.

If a citizen of the one party, who has become a recognized citizen of the other party, takes up his abode once more in his original country and applies to be restored to his former citizenship, the government of the last-named country is authorized to receive him again as a citizen, on such conditions as the said government may think proper.

Art. IV.

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between the United States on the one part, and Sweden and Norway on the other part, the 21st March, 1860, remains in force without change.

Art. V.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years. If neither party shall have given the other six months' previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

Art. VI.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Stockholm within twenty-four months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.

Stockholm, *May* 26, 1869.

[SEAL.] JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.

PROTOCOL.

done at stockholm, may 26, 1869.

The undersigned met to-day to sign the convention agreed upon in conformity with their respective full powers, relating to the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to Sweden and Norway and from Sweden and Norway to the United States of America; on which occasion the following observations, more exactly defining and explaining the contents of this convention, were entered in the following protocol:

I. Relating to the first article of the convention.

It is understood that if a citizen of the United States of America has been discharged from his American citizenship, or, on the other side, if a Swede or a Norwegian has been discharged from his Swedish or Norwegian citizenship, in the manner legally prescribed by the government of his original country, and then in the other country in a rightful and perfectly valid manner acquires citizenship, then an additional five years' residence shall no longer be required; but a person who has in that manner been recognized as a citizen of the other country shall, from the moment thereof, be held and treated as a Swedish or Norwegian citizen, and, reciprocally, as a citizen of the United States.

II. Relating to the second article of the convention.

If a former Swede or Norwegian, who under the first article is to be held as an adopted citizen of the United States of America, has emigrated after he has attained the age when he becomes liable to military service, and returns again to his original country, it is agreed that he remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country and committed before his emigration, but not for the act of emigration itself, unless thereby have been committed any punishable action against Sweden or Norway, or or against a Swedish or Norwegian citizen, such as nonfulfilment of military service, or desertion from the military force or from a ship, saving always the limitation established by the laws of the original country, and any other remission of liability to punishment; and that he can be held to fulfil, according to the laws, his military service, or the remaining part thereof.

III. Relating to the third article of the convention.

It is further agreed that if a Swede or Norwegian, who has become a naturalized citizen of the United States, renews his residence in Sweden or Norway without the intent to return to America, he shall be held by the government of the United States to have renounced his American citizen ship.

The intent not to return to America may be held to exist when the person so naturalized resides more than two years in Sweden or Norway.

[SEAL.] JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.

And whereas the said convention and protocol as amended have been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Stockholm on the fourteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by C. C. Andrews, Minister Resident of the United States, and Count C. Wachtmeister, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

And whereas the Senate, by their resolution of the eighth instant, (two-thirds of the Senators present concuring,) did advise and consent to the said exchange, notwithstanding said exchange was delayed beyond the time appointed therefor, and resolved that the said exchange may be regarded as valid as if it had taken place within the time mentioned in the resolution of the Senate on the subject, of the 9th of December, 1870:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State.

Convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico.

Extension of the Duration of the Joint Commission for Settlement of Claims.

Signed April 19, 1871; Ratified December 15, 1871; Exchanged February 8, 1872; Proclaimed February 8, 1872.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotenitaries, at the city of Mexico, on the nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one for extending the time limited by the convention between the two countries of the 4th of July 1868, for the termination of the proceedings of the joint commission provided for by the latter instrument; which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

Whereas a convention was concluded on the 4th day of July, 1868, between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, for the settlement of outstanding claims that have originated since the signing of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the 2d of February, 1848, by a mixed commission limited to endure for two years and six months from the day of the first meeting of the commissioners; and whereas doubt have arisen as to the practibility of the business of the business of the said commission being concluded within the period assigned:

The President of the United States of America and the President of the United States of Mexico are desirous that the time originally fixed for the duration of the said commission should be extended, and to this end have named plenipotentiaries to agree upon the best mode of affecting this object, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, Thomas H, Nelson, accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Mexican Republic; and the President of the United States of Mexico, Manuel Azpiroz, Chief Clerk and in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Relations of the United States of Mexico; who, after having presented their respective powers, and finding them sufficient and in due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I.

The high contracting parties agree that the term assigned in the convention of the 4th of July, 1868, above referred to, for the duration of the said commission, shall be extended for a time not exceeding one year from the day when the functions of the said commission would terminate according to the convention referred to, or for a shorter time if it should be deemed sufficient by the commissioners, or the umpire, in case of their disagreement.

It is agreed that nothing contained in this article shall in any wise alter or extend the time originally fixed in the said convention for the presentation of claims to the mixed commission.

Article II.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, as soon as possible.

In witness thereof the above mentioned plenipotentiaries have signed the same and fixed their respective seals.

Done in the city of Mexico the 19th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

[SEAL.] THOMAS H. NELSON.
[SEAL.] MANUEL AZPISOZ.

And whereas the said conventien has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have been exchanged:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State.

Vinegar Bitters—Purely Vegetable—Free from Alcohol—Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters.

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulents. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflamation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Depepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuge, no anthelminitics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters once or twice a week, as a preventive.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torper of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflamations, Indolent Inflamations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflamation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The, Aperient and mild Laxative proprieties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and maglignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflamation, wind, colic, cramps, &c. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the bibliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one-and-a-half wine glass full. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirits.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco and New York.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

April 3, 1872.–y.

A Handsome Moustache!

Prof. St. Croix's French Compound, the Great Hair Grower, will produce a luxurient Moustache or Whiskers on the smoothest face. Pleasant to use. Sent to any address on receipt of Fifty cents. H. T. BOND, Chemist. N. E. Cor Tenth and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Moustache. Whiskers. Moustache. Whiskers.

March6,72–1y.

New Advertisements.

Notice!—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase or have anything to do with a Due Bill given by me to John McMullen, dated April 6, 1872, as I have not received value for the same, and will not pay it.

WILLI

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

How to Plant the Potato.

Plant never less than six inches deep, better seven; in sandy soil never less than seven or seven and a half. The reason is this, and it will show many points it will cover: It will put the crop beyond the hurtful influence of the heat and drought: It will bury the seed so that the frost cannot reach it, early as it is put into the ground; and if it should reach it, being buried so deeply, it will draw out gradually, which will save it. It is as well here, the seed is, as in the cellar, and may better sprout here than in the cellar. It will thus show above the ground in due time, when the frosts have disappeared and the growing season sets in. The soil being well drained—an indispensible thing—the rest will not hurt. There being a good mellow soil with humus (vegetable matter) charging it, it will be comparatively dry and warm. This will save the seed; providing always it is sound; otherwise, affected with rot, it will be lost.

The distance of planting apart must depend upon the sort that is planted. A spreading potato—spreading in the hill—must have more room. Thus, we plant the Peach Blows farther apart than the Early Rose. The latter will put its tubers close together, a nest of them, and the hills can be put close together, say twelve to fourteen inches, or drop the seed (a single eye or two) continuously eight inches apart, the rows as near together as will permit with the cultivator, the nearer for the close growing roots. By thus planting, as will be seen rather close, there will be no overgrown, and, consequently, coarse, and it may be, hollow potatoes. Neither will there be neccessarily many small ones, especially with some sorts, of which, the Early Rose is a beautiful example. The size will be medium, large enough—just the thing for cooking; and there will be improved quality—a thing, we need not say, of no secondary importance.

Select such seed for planting as is wanted to be grown, of the best, the finest qualities all around, and divide into as many as it pleases—a few eyes only in a hill.—*Prairie Farmer.*

When Should Colts be Broken?

Where one is engaged in breeding horses and has the proper convenience, he cannot begin too early to break his colts. If he has roomy box stalls in which to put his brood mares and colts, he should, from the very first, begin to pet and handle the young foals. He should have his little halters and put them on and accustom them to their use. He must treat them with kindness, and teach them he is a friend and not an enemy. By handling them and feeding them in this manner he gets their confidence, and the lessons will never be forgotten. The great secret of success with colts is, kindness—uniform kindness throughout their colthood.

In the fall, after two years old, they should be broke to harness. If the colt has been handled properly, this is but little trouble. First get the colt accustomed to the harness, putting it on him for several days in succession, and letting him stand with it on. Then put him by the side of a steady horse and drive him around without hitching him to anything, so as to get him accustomed to being driven and show him that he is not going to be hurt. When he becomes entirely tractable hitch him to some light vehicle in company with his steady companion, being careful that nothing shall frighten him in his first attachment to the vehicle. He will generally, and we have found always, go on quietly when handled as we have recommended. A little gentle work will now be beneficial—but it should be slow work, just to accustom him to the harness. No first work should be given. No heavy loads should be attached to him. Many promising colts are seriously injured by overwork at this age, and unless the handler has proper judgment it is better to wait till the colt is three years old before breaking, when it will be better qualified to withstand hard usage.

To Wean a Colt.

It is not necessary nor even desirable that in weaning, the colt should be removed from the mare. It is a good plan to have a closed stall or box for her colt next to each mare's stall. She can communicate in her own way with her colt, and will not be so uneasy as she would be were it removed out of sight, nor will the colt suffer in any way. Care must be taken to give the colt water four times a day, and feed with the best of the early-cut hay, and gradually a few oats, a handful at a feed at first, until a pint twice a day is fed. Colts must be kept thriving if a good horse is wanted. The curry-comb must be used, but gently; the young animal be caressed and taught not to fear but to love its owner; to become used to the various movements made around the stable, and the various articles contained therein. It should be taught "to lead" now, if this has been neglected up to this time. If there is any danger of the mare becoming troubled with excess of milk, it must be drawn from her, and dry feed be given her until all danger is past. When she is quite dry the colt may take exercise with her, but previous to this it will be better in the stable.

Liquid Excrement.

How strangely we overlook the value of the liquid excrement of our animals! A cow, under ordinary feeding, furnishes in a year 20,000 pounds of solid excrement, and about 8000 pounds of liquid. The comparative money value of the two is but slightly in favor of the solid. This statement has been verrified as truth, over and over again. The urine of herbivorous animals holds nearly all the secretions of the body which are capable of producing the rich nitrogenous compounds so essential as forcing or leaf-forming agents in the growth of plants. The solid holds the phosphoric acid, the lime and magnesia which go to the seeds principally; but the liquid, holding nitrogen, potash and soda is needed in forming the stalk and leaves. The two forms of plant nutriment should never be separated or allowed to be wasted by neglect. The farmer who saves all the urine of his animals doubles his manurial resources every year. Good seasoned peat is of immense service to farmers, when used as an absorbent, and the stalls for animals should be so constructed as to admit of a wide passage in the rear with generous passage room for peat, to be used daily with the excrement.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

TALL patients suffer much more than short ones, because of the drag of the long limbs upon the waist. But the object is to support, with the pillows, the back below the breathing apparatus and above the hips; so as to allow the shoulders room to fall back, and to support the head, without throwing it forward. The suffering of exhausted patients is greatly increased by neglect of these points. And many an invalid, to weak too drag about the pillow himself, slips his book or anything at hand behind the lower part of his back to support it.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

New Advertisement.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED WOODEN AGRAFFE.

THE COMPOUND REST PLANK.

THE FULL IRON FRAME.

AND THE SUSTAINING IRON BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give *our* personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

New Advertisements.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the

WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.

Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
January 4, 1871.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURA'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.1071-yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customor work made to order, in a neat and durable manner. GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

FOR SALE.—

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS in West Huntingdon, Pa. FIFTY of these lots will, for a short time, be offered at *low prices*, ranging from $100 to $150. *Terms easy.* Apply to or address
nov29-tf R. ALLISON MILLER.

C. M. AFRICA'S

Fancy candy, toy and variety store is now stocked with a choice selection of french and common candies, nuts, raisins, figs, etc. The largest assortment of toys in town just received. Gold, silver, plated, and french horn jewelry, bracelets, chains, pocket books, combs, china and wax dolls, cigars, tobacco, pipes, etc. Come and examine my stock before buying elsewhere. C. M. AFRICA,
sept27-6m No. 420, next door to P. O.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Saturday, November 25th, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Up Trains. Mail	STATIONS.	Down Trains. Accom.	Down Trains. Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE. 5 40	LE 8 10	Huntingdon	AR 9 00	AR 4 38
5 47	8 20	Long Siding	8 49	4 29
6 00	8 34	McConnellstown	8 34	4 13
6 07	8 41	Pleasant Grove	8 27	4 06
6 20	8 53	Marklesburg	8 14	3 51
6 33	9 06	Coffee Run	8 02	3 36
6 40	9 14	Rough and Ready	7 53	3 28
6 54	9 28	Cove	7 38	3 13
7 00	9 33	Fishers Summit	7 33	3 08
7 30	10 00	Saxton	7 00	2 52
7 47	10 18	Riddlesburg	6 43	2 34
7 54	10 26	Hopewell	6 37	1 26
8 12	10 46	Pipers Run	6 20	2 08
8 32	11 06	Tatesville	6 00	1 48
8 47	11 20	Bloody Run	5 48	1 34
8 52	11 25	Mount Dallas	54	1 30
8 59	11 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 37	1 22
9 04	11 36	Lutzville	5 33	1 18
9 09	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 29	1 14
9 16	11 47	Jamesons	5 22	1 07
AR 9 23	11 54	Bedford	LE 5 15	1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 20	LE 10 05	Saxton	AR 7 10	AR 2 45
7 35	10 20	Coalmont	6 55	2 30
7 40	10 25	Crawford	6 50	2 5
AR 7 50	AR 10 35	Dudley	LE 6 40	LE 2 15
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.
Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD: MAIL	FAST LINE	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	STATIONS.	EASTWARD: ACCOM.	MAIL	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
4 56	6 12	11 14	N. Hamilton	10 01	4 09	
5 04	6 18	11 21	Mt. Union	9 53	3 53	
5 12	6 26	11 30	Mapleton	9 45	3 45	
5 21	6 35	11 37	Mill Creek	9 37	3 37	
5 25	6 45	11 53	HUNTINGDON	9 24	3 24	11 15
5 54	7 02	12 11	Petersburg	9 06	3 08	
6 03	7 10	12 21	Barree	8 58	3 00	
6 10	7 17	12 28	Spruce Creek	8 51	2 53	10 50
6 25	7 29	12 42	Birmingham	8 39	2 42	
6 32	7 35	12 50	Tyrone	8 32	2 35	10 34
6 44	7 45	1 01	Tipton	8 23	2 26	
6 50	7 50	1 07	Fostoria	8 18	2 21	
6 55	7 54	1 11	Bell's Mills	8 14	2 17	10 15
7 15	8 10	1 30	Altoona	7 55	2 00	10 05
P. M	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 59 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 55 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 35 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after all th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL	FAST LINE	ELMIRA EX	BUFFALO EX
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive			P M	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 20	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55		5 23	5 25
Canandaigua,			8 25	8 10
Rochester,			9 25	9 20
Buffalo,			1 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,			1 20	12 20
Niagara Falls,			1 50	12 40
			A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	NIGHT EX	ACCOM	PACIFIC EX	EXPRESS	MAIL
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 25	2 15
Baltimore, arrive	7 20	P. M.	P. M.	10 45	6 00
		12 00	3 00	A. M.	
Washington, arrive	10 00		5 45	5 50	10 00

Dec. 20, 1871. ED. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANG

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m., 3.32 and 9.15 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.45 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9 00 a. m., 12 00 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.25, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 10 a. m., 2 00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.30, 10.40 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5 00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6 20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.45 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.30 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m, for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.35 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 7.00 a m., returning, leaves Philadelphia ar 4 15 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8 20 a. m. and 3.25 p.m, and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 5.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.25, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.45, 8 10 a. m., 12 50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3 05 and 5.55 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.50 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.15, 11.25 a. m. and 2.54 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.20 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.50 noon, and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.25 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m and 9.50 p m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 150 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
nov.29,'71.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

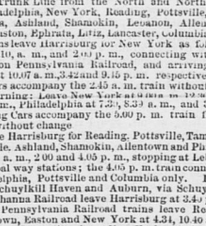
For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, 71 Master of Transportation.

Miscellaneous.

WARNING.



MANY CITIZENS of this county who, had been persuaded to buy other kinds of Sewing Machines, which seemed at *first* to work well on a tolerable range of work, have expressed to me their *regrets* that the genuine original Elias Howe Sewing Machine—the best in the world—had not been brought to their notice before purchasing. And judging from the number of offers I have, to trade Howe machines for all other kinds, I estimate that the people of this county have lost more than $20,000 by failing to get, at the first, the *genuine Howe Machine.* It is made on sound mechanical principles, avoids rickety cog-wheels, and is so constructed as to have perfect control by adjustment, and provision made to restore lost motion when it wears, thereby securing extraordinary *durability,* and adaptation to the greatest range of work. Now as my traveling agents may not be able to visit every person in time, and as many inferior machines of different kinds are still being urged on the public, I hereby GIVE NOTICE, that before you spend your time or money on any other machine, the safest plan is, either to write to me direct, or inquire of agents for the famous *Elias Howe,* machine, from Brown's Carpet Store, Huntingdon, Pa., and take no agents word for it, that the machine is genuine, unless it has the medallion at the head of this article, imbedded in the bed plate of every machine.

JAS. A. BROWN,
Huntingdon, Pa., Gen. Agent for Hunt. Co.
Feb.14,1872-6mos.

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—:o:—

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Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

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Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of
BOOTS,
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LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all artieles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

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DEALER IN EVERY

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Jan. 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

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You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

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THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
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GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
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AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
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All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
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LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,

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ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,

BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD
Feb. 15, 1871.

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CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Jan. 4, '71.

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MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

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PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

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ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
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Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

J. H. CLOVER. PROPRITOR.

MORRISON HOUSE,

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J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

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March 15, tf.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

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OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

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WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
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And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

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CLOTHES WRINGERS,

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HORSE HAY-RAKES,

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Ever before offered in this part of the State.

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Miscellaneous.

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The attention of Merchants is called to our

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